Caledonian Mercury.

No. 6022. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Last Night of the Season.

On THURSDAY Evening, May 8. 1783, will be presented,
The TRAGEDY of
HAMLET.
The Part of HAMLET by
HOUSTON-STEWART NICHOLSON, Esq;
For a Charitable Purpose.
And Ophelia, by Mrs JACKSON.
With a MUSICAL FARCE, called, The
QUAKER.
To begin at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, at the Office of the Theatre.

N. B. There will be no play after this Evening, till Saturday the 12th of July, when the Theatre will be opened with
The favourite Comic Opera of, The
CASTLE OF ANDALUSIA.
Written by Mr *O'Keeffe*, Author of The Agreeable Surprise.
With entire new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.
In which a principal Character will be performed by
Mr RYDER.
From the Theatre-Royal in Dublin.

The Box Book will be opened for the Race Week on Wednesday the 9th of July.

Next week will be published, Price, 2 s. 6 d. in boards,
VOLUME FOURTH
OF A COLLECTION OF THE MOST ESTEEMED
FARCES AND ENTERTAINMENTS,
Performed on the British Stage.

CONTENTS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

I. The Twins; or, Which is Which? By Mr Woods.
II. The Deserter. By C. Dibdin.
III. The Commissary. By Samuel Foote, Esq;
IV. Edgar and Emmeline. By Dr Hawkesworth.
V. The Rival Candidates. By Dr Bate.
VI. Three Weeks after Marriage; or, What we must all come to. By Arthur Murphy, Esq;
VII. Bon Ton; or, High Life above Stairs. By David Garrick, Esq;
VIII. Comus. Altered from Milton, by Mr Coleman.
IX. The Orators. By Samuel Foote, Esq;
X. All the World's a Stage. By Mr Jackman.
XI. The Contrivances. By Mr Harry Carey.
XII. Flora; or, Hob in the Well. By Mr Colley Cibber.
XIII. The Spirit of Contradiction. By a Gentleman of Cambridge.
XIV. The Patron. By Samuel Foote, Esq;

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Fourth Volume of this COLLECTION of FARCES makes its appearance about the time promised; and, as was formerly announced, will terminate the publication for the present.

Notwithstanding, the Publisher is determined, at some future period, to add two or three volumes.

The uncommon success this undertaking has met with from the Public, demands the Publisher's warmest acknowledgments: And, he flatters himself, the contents of the present volume will be found of equal if not superior merit to any of the former; while the able assistance that has been given in marking those parts with inverted commas, usually omitted in the representation on the stage, will, it is presumed, serve to stamp an additional value on the work.

Printed for CHARLES ELLIOT EDINBURGH; and sold by all the Booksellers. Of whom may be had, the First Three Volumes, or any volume separate, at 2 s. 6 d. each in boards; but no single piece separately.

SILVER PLATE STOLEN.

IN the night between Saturday and Sunday last, there were two old-fashioned SILVER DRINKING JUGS stolen from a house in Irvine; they would contain each about half a mutchkin, were of the same fashion, but one much more used than the other. On the one the letters R A / E G and on the other I D / E A were engraved in large Roman characters. In shape, they much resembled a bell, and had each a studded handle. If any such should be offered for sale, it is intreated they may be stopped, and intimation given to the Publisher.

BARBARA M'QUIVEN begs leave to inform

her Friends and the Public, That she continues to teach Young Ladies, at her school in the second land above Morocco's close, head of the Canongate, the following branches of EDUCATION:

White & coloured Seam, all kinds.	Embroidery.
Dresden Work.	Gum-Flowers.
Point Marseilling.	Shell-Work.
Tambour.	Drawing.—And

Sewing Coats of Arms, with gold, silver, or silk.

She likewise takes in and executes the above branches for all who may be pleased to favour her; and as she was fully perfected at one of the first boarding schools in Edinburgh, her employers may depend on having their work done in the neatest manner. Those who are pleased to favour her with the education of their children, may depend on all manner of care being taken of their education and behaviour, while under inspection.—A few Boarders will be taken, for whom she has good accommodation.

Musselburgh, May 6. 1783.

DESERTED yesterday, from his Majesty's 26th regiment of foot, quartered here,

DONALD MACLELLAND, aged 25 years, 5 feet 7½ inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, grey eyes, round shoulders, and stout made. Had on when he deserted, a red jacket, with yellow cuffs, but no facings, white waistcoat and breeches, blue ribbed stockings, a new round hat, clubbed hair; and says he was formerly in the West Fenibles.

Whoever apprehends and secures the above-named Deserter, shall, on application to the Commanding Officer of said regiment, receive a reward of TWO GUINEAS, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament for apprehending Deserters.

Newcastle upon Tyne Fire-Office,

For Insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, from loss or damage by Fire.

THE advantages resulting to the Public from Offices of Insurance from fire, have greatly extended them, and most of the principal towns in England now possess an Insurance Office.—The number and property of the Inhabitants of the town of Newcastle, and the extents of its commercial concerns, certainly entitle it to a similar establishment; and the proprietors of this Office hope, that their responsibility as Insurers, and the punctuality and honour with which their engagements shall be fulfilled, will secure to them the encouragement of the Public, and particularly of the inhabitants of the northern parts of the kingdom.

Orders for this Office are received by David Paterson, at his Insurance Office, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, (formerly at the head of the Old Assembly Close,) where the proposals may be seen, and lists of the proprietors, amongst whom are the proprietors of two of the Newcastle banks.

Persons changing from other Offices to this, will have their policies *gratis*.—The policies will be delivered a few days after the orders are received.

EDINBURGH, 7th May 1783.

This Day is Published,—Price 1 s. fine, 8 d. the coarse,

A REVIEW
OF THE
ANTIGOVERNMENT SCHEME,
And it's friend in what is called *the Reformed Presbytery* and its Vindication.
With an APPENDIX, containing
I. Antigovernmentism barefaced, in two scots of contradictions.
II. A view of its sanguinary spirit and tendency.
III. The nullity of the pretended Reformed Presbytery.

Sold by W. Gray, R. Inglis, Edinburgh; J. Bryce, Glasgow; W. Aikenhead, Stirling; and other Booksellers.

GEORGE'S SQUARE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS for the GEORGE'S SQUARE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, are requested to meet by themselves or their proxies, (using those tickets) in the Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, upon Friday next the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock mid-day, to receive the report of their committee, respecting the estimates of expence of building, upon the plan adopted by the general meeting.

FLAX, HEMP, ASHES, and HOPS.

JOHN THOMSON and CO. have the following GOODS for SALE, at their Warehouse, Quality-Street, Leith, viz.

FLAX——Thessenhaven Rakitz,
Memel Rakitz.
HEMP——Riga Reill,
Petersburgh clean,
Memel clean,
Codilla.
ASHES——Best Crown Pearl,
Barilla,
Weed.
HOPS——A few bags and pockets.

N. B. The above sold on moderate terms, and six months credit given, or discount for money.

Army, Navy, and Marine Agency.

MR JOHN STENHOUSE, late Captain in the 20th Regiment of Foot; and since, Lieutenant and Paymaster to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh's regiment; being encouraged by his friends in the Army, to offer his services as Agent for those Officers, resident in North Britain, who shall be reduced at the Peace:

He begs leave to inform those Gentlemen, that he has settled a correspondence in London, and is determined to make every thing agreeable and convenient for such Officers as are pleased to employ him as their Agent, by which means they will receive their pay in any part of the country where they may reside, without trouble or expence.

Such Gentlemen as are pleased to honour him with their commands, are requested to signify their intentions by letter, addressed to him in Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

MILFIELD RACES.

TO be run for, on Tuesday the 3d day of June 1783, FIFTY POUNDS, by four years old; colts carrying 3 stone 3 lib. Fillies, 8 stone. Three mile heats.

WEDNESDAY the 4th. The Ladies and Gentlemens Subscription Purse of FIFTY POUNDS, for five years old, six years old, and aged horses; five years old carrying 8 stone 8 lib.; six years old, 8 stone 12 lib.; and aged horses, 9 stone 3 lib. Four mile heats. Winners of one Fifty Pounds to carry 3 lib. extra. Of two Fifties or One Hundred Pounds, 5 lib. extra.

THURSDAY the 5th. The Hunters Subscription Play or Pay Sixteen Subscribers, bona fide the property of Subscribers. To be rode by Gentlemen, 12 stone. Four mile heats.

Bridles and Saddles are included in all weights, and no allowance made for waste. The prizes will be paid without deduction; and horses that run for the same must be entered with proper certificates under the hands of the breeders on Friday the 30th May, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, at the house of Mr Joseph Gibson in Milfield.

The owner of each horse to pay Three Guineas entrance, and to enter and run subject to articles. Three repeated running horses to start for each prize, or no race. But if only one horse should enter, he will be allowed 20 l. two 10 l. each.

All disputes to be determined by the Stewards, or whom they shall appoint.

Ordinaries as usual. Dinner on the table at two o'clock. The horses to start precisely at four.

Sir ALEX. DON, Bart. } Stewards.
THOMAS HALL, Esq; }

A Rouping of the Stocking of a Farm
IN MID-LOTHIAN;
And Intimation to Creditors.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, upon Friday the 16th day of May current, the whole STOCKING of the large Farm of Toxsidehole, belonging to David Lawson tenant therein, and lying within the parish of Temple and county of Mid-Lothian, consisting of Horse, Nolt, Sheep, Lambs, and some Stacks of Victual. Also, the whole Labouring Utensils belonging to the said farm.

N. B. The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock forenoon.

It is requested, that the Creditors of the said David Lawson will lodge with William Howison writer, Miln's Square, Edinburgh, one of the trustees for the Creditors, betwixt and the 1st of June next, exact notes of the debts due by David Lawson to them, and specifying how the same are constituted. Not to be repeated.

HOUSE TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday first That HOUSE in Adam's Square, being the westmost of the two houses, presently possessed by Mr Maclaurin advocate, consisting of four rooms, kitchen cellar, and other conveniencies. Rent 16 l.

Apply to William Finlayson writer in Edinburgh.

Flour, Barley, & Corn Mills, and Lands to Let.

THE MILLS of WESTMILN of KIRKCALDY, with the Mill Lands; also, the Mill and Lands of BALWEARIE, all lying in the parish of Abbothall, and shire of Fife, to be LET, for such number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next.

The Westmill lies within two miles of the harbour of Kinghorn, and one mile of Kirkcaldy harbour. The Flour Mill was rebuilt last year, upon the most improved plan, and is one of the best in Scotland; the wheel is 22 feet diameter, and plentifully supplied with water. The situation is in every respect convenient for the most extensive consumption, either for the home or exportation trade; and further reservoirs of water and granaries will be erected by the proprietor on reasonable terms, if they shall be judged necessary by the tacksman.

The Mill and Lands of Balwearie lie very near the Westmill; and, as there is not much land at present let along with the Westmill, the farm of Balwearie Mill is proposed to be LET along with the Westmill and the Mill of Balwearie sunk, and the astriction thrown upon the Westmill. The Westmill has at present a very considerable astriction, which, with its local situation, is well worth the attention of a man of capital.

For particulars, apply to William Ferguson of Raith, Esq; the proprietor, or James Rutherford writer to the signet.

PANTHEON.

LAST Thursday, the question, "Whether is disappointment in love, or loss of fortune, hardest to bear?" underwent a long and entertaining debate. Upon collecting the votes, the majority was declared in favour of the *former*. To-morrow evening the following question will be agitated, "*Whether is the* TOWN *or* COUNTRY *Lady the* FITTEST *Wife for the* COUNTRY GENTLEMAN?"

Tickets to be had at *Mr Swan's* shop head of Carubber's Close, and of the Members as usual.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IT is an acknowledged truth, that nothing is so dear to an honest man as his good name: Nor ought he to neglect the just vindication of it, when injuriously attacked by the licentious. It must likewise affect every passion of a generous mind, to hear malicious and unjust aspersions thrown out against the reputation of any set of our fellow-men, without just cause.

I observe in your paper of Monday the 28th ult. some very illiberal reflections on the bakers about Falkirk, Carron, &c. by a person who subscribes himself *A Friend to the Poor*. This ingenious gentleman introduces his subject by an observation on the London assize of fine wheaten bread. He takes notice likewise of a Mr *Potter* of that place, as selling his bread, at all times, a halfpenny each quartern loaf below the legal assize, whatever it is. This mystery, perhaps, might be easily explained, were we on the spot to compare the qualities of the bread. If Mr Potter is disposed to sell his bread so much below others in the same profession, and equal in quality, without injuring himself, his conduct is truly commendable, and surely is entitled to the character of a gentleman of public spirit: But how often is that character supported at the Public's expence? And when one arrives to it in its full magnitude, numbers are declared bankrupt in the pursuit of it.

This hero of friendship to the poor complains, that the bakers of Falkirk, Carron, &c. who, he is informed, have the best opportunities of supplying themselves with good and cheap wheat and flour of any in the kingdom, should be allowed to charge the poor upwards of 20 *per cent.* more for their bread than the London bakers. The opportunities they have of supplying themselves with these articles, of a superior quality to many others, is a truth none need attempt to deny, the natural situation of the country affording them that advantage. But I would ask his informers and him, if they do not, in general, pay the highest prices in the kingdom, and, for a considerable time past, above what is charged at the London market? From the middle of December last, to the first of February, wheat sold here as high as from 26 s. 6 d. to 28 s. *per* boll, during which time the bakers in Falkirk, Carron, &c. were making their bread agreeable to an assize formerly set at 1 l. 1 s. *per* boll; nor did the Justices give them a new assize, although applied to for that purpose, till the 6th of February last, when a proof of the price of wheat was taken; and it turned out, wheat from 26 s. to 28 s. *per* boll, as will appear from the Court-books of this district of the county. The Justices accordingly struck an assize at 26 s. which, with 5 s. allowed the baker for baking the same, makes 31 s. *per* boll, and not 32 s. as this gentleman would have the ignorant believe. Now, will it appear from this circumstance, candidly considered, that the bakers in Falkirk, Carron, &c. have been either tolerated or authorised to impose on the Public, or take the least advantage of the poor, as individuals? I think, to the unprejudiced the contrary will appear. This gentleman's friendship to the poor may be real; I hope he will at all times be able to give ample testimony of it; but would recommend to him, in the exercise of this virtue to individuals, to pay some regard to truth and candour in his addresses to the Public. Can this gentleman deny, that, since the first of February last, till this date, the lowest price of sufficient wheat has never been less than from 25 s. to 26 s. I am assured, that, within these few days past, a number of the persons accused have bought a large quantity at 25 s. *per* boll. Now, if 25 s. be its present price, as indeed it is, add 5 s. to that, what the law allows for baking, the same makes 30 s. which is equal to 7 s. 6 d. the Winchester bushel. Look straight in a line therewith in the assize table, and 8½ d. will appear in the quartern column, in place of 8¾ d. the present price. I would now ask this gentleman, where is the 20 *per cent.* he would have the world believe the Public are imposed on by the bakers of the lower parts of Stirling shire? The reverse will surely appear, if the quality of their wheaten bread is compared with bread of the same denomination in other neighbouring towns in Scotland. I am no baker by profession myself; but, in justice to these injured persons, I make no scruple to declare, that their wheaten loaves are at least 10, if not 15, *per cent.* superior in quality to any I see in most other towns adjacent to this, they being wholly made of their fine or white flour; bread of which quality the act itself only demands should weigh 3-4ths of the weight of the wheaten. I am as far, perhaps, from taking part with any man, or set of men, in any unjustifiable or oppressive measures, as this advocate for the poor is from throwing out any reflections against them; but by no means can reconcile this to what almost immediately follows, I mean the modest expression of "grinding the face of the poor." How far this character is justly applied to the bakers of Falkirk, Carron, &c. will, I hope, to the candid and judicious, appear from the narrative of facts I have here given, which I am neither ashamed nor afraid to stand up face to face in vindication of. I therefore call upon this obscure enemy to the gentlemen of the sponge in Falkirk, Carron, &c. to come forward, in order that I may have a personal interview with him on this subject. I scorn to couch myself under the dastardly cover of a fictitious designation; nor could I, any more than this *Friend to the Poor*, be known by that name; but will easily be found out in the place from whence this is dated, by enquiring for

Falkirk, May 2. THOMAS YOUNG.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 3.

AT the Court at St James's, the 30th of *April* 1783.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

THIS day the Moſt Reverend Father in God John Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Northington, were, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to declare the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Northington Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.

Whitehall, May 3. The King has been pleaſed to order a Congé d'Elire to paſs the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Bangor to elect an Biſhop of that See, the ſame being vacant by the tranſlation of the Moſt Reverend Father in God Doctor John Moore, late Biſhop thereof, to the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury; and his Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to recommend, by his Royal Sign Manual, to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor John Warren, now Biſhop of St David's, to be by them elected Biſhop of the ſaid See of Bangor.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. Alexander Burnett, Advocate, to be Sheriff-Depute of Kincardine in Scotland, in the room of Sir John Ramſay, Bart. deceaſed.

Portici, April 8. By the laſt accounts from Calabria Ultra and Meſſina, it appears, that the earthquake, ſlightly felt here and at Naples the 28th of laſt month, had been very ſevere in thoſe parts, and at the ſame hour; moſt of the houſes in Calanzaro, Coſenza, and ſeveral other towns in Calabria, which had till then eſcaped, having been thrown down. The mortality, however, was not great, as the inhabitants of the countries afflicted by the earthquakes have for ſome time paſt quitted their houſes, and lived chiefly in tents or huts.

[*Military Promotions in our next.*]

[This Gazette likewiſe contains a proclamation, allowing veſſels from Dantzick, or any other port or place in Royal or Ducal Pruſſia, or Pomerania; or from any other port or place in Courland, Samogitia, or Livonia, to diſcharge their cargoes, without performing quarantine, even though they ſhould not have bills of health, provided they have no goods or merchandiſe on board the produce of Turkey or the Levant.]

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *May* 2.

The Barbara, ——, from Oſtend to London, with wheat, is loſt near Oſtend; part of the cargo ſaved.

The Florida, Rendall, from Liverpool to Oſtend, foundered in the Iriſh Channel.

The Antrichien, and the Crout, Imperial ſhips, bound to the Eaſt Indies, were both well at the Cape of Good Hope the 1ſt of January laſt.

The Watſon, Ray, from Aberdeen to London, was totally loſt on the Gunfleet Sand the 27th ult. the crew ſaved.

Elſinore, April 22. The 20th inſtant, paſſed by the Eaſt India Company's ſhip from Copenhagen, the Denmark, Captain Fuglede, and Juliani Maria, Captain Rabenhöhn, for China, and Caſtle Dansberg, Captain Engelſtow, for Tranquebar. This day ſailed hence for account of the Canal Company at Copenhagen, the Count Moltke, Captain Moller, for Tranquebar.

N. B. We hear there are ſeveral veſſels loſt between Dantzick and Koningſburg; one proves to be the Mary, Smithſon, of and from Liverpool, in ballaſt.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *May* 2.

Heard counſel further in the cauſe between Hendricks and Cunningham, and then reverſed the decree with directions.

Read a ſecond time the bill to repeal the act relative to volunteers, which was afterwards reported and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Went through in Committee the Eaſt India indemnity and new loan bills.

Deferred the cauſe which ſtood for that day.

The *Duke of Portland* then moved the ſecond reading of the American intercourſe bill.

Lord Thurlow ſaid, he did not wiſh to give any oppoſition to the principle of the bill, but merely to point out what to him appeared objectionable. It was indeed rather diſagreeable to give an opinion which did not coincide with adminiſtration, as thoſe who did ſo were charged with endeavouring to raiſe a faction; or, as a noble Lord had termed it, giving ſuccour to a ſprout of oppoſition. No man was more an enemy to forming parties, merely to oppoſe miniſters, and impede public meaſures; but the fear of ſuch a charge ſhould never deter him from giving his ſentiments with freedom, and doing what he conceived to be the duty of every Peer in that Houſe. The bill before their Lordſhips had many objections in its preſent form, particularly the laſt clauſe: If he was not perfectly in order, he truſted their Lordſhips would not inſiſt on form, but permit him to proceed in his remarks, as he meant nothing more than that the Houſe ſhould have a proper idea of the bill, when it came before the Committee: The laſt clauſe being to enable his Majeſty in Council, for the ſpace of ſix weeks, to make laws reſpecting the commerce with America, he wiſhed to know if thoſe laws were to expire with the power of making them; for if they laſted one hour beyond, they would be almoſt irrevocable:—This would be a grant of a power to the Crown ſcarcely to be paralleled. It was needleſs to obſerve, that the conſent of the Crown was neceſſary to eſtabliſh an act of legiſlature; and, in this inſtance, ſhould the Crown, by the authority veſted in it by this bill, paſs an act which the other branches of the legiſlature ſhould think improper, how would they be able to prevent that act from remaining in force? It was to be done only by an act of repeal; and was it likely the Crown would conſent to repeal an act which it had thought proper to adopt? If Miniſters had no intention of continuing thoſe laws which it might be adviſeable for them to make during the term this bill was to allow them, and which might be neceſſary to promote the eſtabliſhment of a friendly intercourſe between this country and America, why not bring it into Parliament in a regular courſe? why not have it ſo intimated in the clauſe, and not leave it open to the very juſt and neceſſary jealouſies of their Lordſhips, that an infringement of their rights was intended? His Lordſhip then pointed out the erroneous manner in which many of the clauſes were worded, and the neceſſity there was for their being amended in the Committee, and concluded, by aſſuring Miniſters that he had no hoſtile intention againſt them, but had offered his remarks that they might adopt ſuch alterations as might be agreeable to the Houſe.

Lord Bathurſt ſaid, he agreed with the noble Lord that many parts of the bill required amendments, but he ſhould not have troubled their Lordſhips with his obſervations till the bill had come before the Committee, only from a wiſh that they might have time to weigh ſuch alterations as ſhould be ſuggeſted. The laſt clauſe, as it ſtood, was of no force: It was to grant power to the Crown for ſix weeks—From when?—why, from the time of paſſing that act.—Now it had been moſt ſolemnly determined in that Houſe that every act which had no ſpecific time actually took place, and was in force from the firſt day of the Seſſion in which it paſſed; and now a bill is brought in to grant a power for ſix weeks, which could not poſſibly receive the royal approbation till the Houſe had ſat ſix months. The intent of the clauſe, therefore, was loſt of courſe, and its power null and void at the very moment it was made.—When the bill, however, ſhould come before the Committee, he would propoſe a clauſe to inveſt the Crown with ſuch power till the 27th of December next, and that the laws and power ſhould expire together.—He ſaid he mentioned December, becauſe he thought it would be impoſſible for Parliament to give a ſanction to what reſolution the Council might deem neceſſary to make during this ſeſſion, and that the next might have proper time to frame thoſe reſolutions into a law.

The Duke of *Portland* declared himſelf much indebted to the two noble Lords, and though he did not think the bill ſo very erroneous as they had repreſented it, he had no wiſh but that it ſhould meet a fair inveſtigation in the committee, and therefore ſhould move the ſecond reading then, that it might be committed for Monday, and their Lordſhips ſummoned; which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, May* 2.

WENT through, in Committee, with amendments, the Militia bill, and ordered it to be reported on Monday.

Received and read a petition from the Eaſt India Company, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Deferred till Monday ſe'nnight the houſe-breaking implements bill; and the Committee on Ways and Means till Monday.

A new writ was ordered for Ludlow, in the county of Salop, in the room of Frederick Cornwall, Eſq; deceaſed.

Lord *Nowhaven* informed the Houſe, that ſince he moved for the Treaſury minutes reſpecting Meſſ. Powell and Bambridge, he had been informed that proſecutions had been ordered againſt thoſe gentlemen in the courts below; if he were now, therefore, told from authority, that ſuch proſecutions had really been ordered, he would move to diſcharge the order for taking the minutes into conſideration, being of opinion, that no proceeding ſhould be had in that Houſe which might prejudice the minds of the public before trial.

Mr *Sheridan* ſaid, the Attorney-General had given it as his opinion, that a proſecution for a miſdemeanor ſhould be inſtituted by information; and another by Engliſh bill ſhould be inſtituted in the Court of Exchequer, to compel Meſſ. Powell and Bambridge to make up their accounts, and pay in the balances. He had this day ſpoken to the Solicitor of the Treaſury, and underſtood from him, that he had directions to file the bill, and that he only waited the arrival in town of the Attorney-General, to receive his inſtructions relative to the proſecution for miſdemeanor.

Mr *Pitt* replied, that the proceeding by Engliſh bill had nothing to do with the cauſe which induced the late Paymaſter to diſmiſs the two gentlemen in queſtion: There had been a diſpute between Mr Powell and Mr Paris Taylor, relative to a ſum of money, the former of whom wiſhed not to pay in his balance till credit ſhould be given him for the ſum in queſtion, ſo that the payment of the balance might await the judgment of the Court. The Engliſh bill, he ſaid, would bring the matter in diſpute between them to iſſue; but there was no relation between that caſe and the matter for which the gentlemen had been diſmiſſed; and he could not help ſaying, that their reſtoration threw no ſmall reflection on thoſe who had diſmiſſed them, as well as on the learned gentleman (the late Attorney-General) who had adviſed it. If the proſecution for the miſdemeanor was to take place, he had no objection to the diſcharge of the order; but at preſent he wiſhed the order only to be ſuſpended till the preſent Attorney-General ſhould come to town, and inform the Houſe whether he meant to proceed criminally againſt the gentlemen.

Mr *Kenyon* ſaid, that from the ſtate of the caſe which had been laid before him, he had given it as his opinion, that the Gentlemen ought to be the objects of both a criminal and civil proſecution; and he had not heſitated to declare to thoſe then in power, that ſuch enormous offenders ought not to be ſuffered to remain in places of truſt.

Mr *Burke* defended his reſtoration of the two gentlemen, ſaying, it was entirely his own act, and that he had never ſo much as aſked advice about it: He was reſponſible for this to his country; and he had ſo regulated the Pay-office, that there was no danger of the public money being embezzled by any one, as he kept no balances in his hands, for they lay at the Bank, but were indeed very ſmall; when he went out of office the balance amounted only to 700l. In the caſe laid before the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, there had been one omiſſion, of which the two Gentlemen in queſtion had much reaſon to complain; and if the circumſtance had not been omitted, he was ſure the learned member's opinion would not have been ſo ſtrongly againſt them. He was going into the merits of the caſe, when he was requeſted by Sir *George Yonge* to recollect, that the Houſe wiſhed the buſineſs to ſleep, till it ſhould be known, whether the preſent Attorney-General meant to proceed in the criminal proſecution.

Mr *Martyn* ſaid, that when he heard from the higheſt authority, that two Clerks high in office had been diſmiſſed for miſbehaviour, and were afterwards reſtored, he could not help looking upon their reſtoration as *a groſs and daring inſult to the public.*

Mr *Burke* in a violent fit of paſſion exclaimed, "it is a groſs and *daring* ——" but he could proceed no farther, his friend, Mr Sheridan pulling him down on his ſeat, leſt his heat ſhould betray him into ſome intemperate expreſſions.

Sir *Edward Aſtley*, ſupporting Mr Martyn, ſaid with much vehemence, that to reſtore perſons charged with public robbery, was a very great ſlight to the opinion of the public.

Mr *Fox* endeavoured to bring back the Houſe to temper, declaring he had never heard of the reſtoration of the Gentlemen in queſtion, till he was told it by the Paymaſter himſelf. It was impoſſible, he ſaid, for any one to wiſh to ſmother an enquiry into the conduct of the perſons alluded to—an enquiry muſt take place; but his Hon. friend, thinking that puniſhment ought not to precede enquiry, had reſtored them to their places; determined, no doubt, to ſuit his conduct to the iſſue of the judgment that ſhould be pronounced. The Paymaſter-General was reſponſible, in every ſenſe of the word, for the conduct of his Clerks: He had always underſtood, that Mr Powell's character ſtood very high; and he had more reaſon than any Member in that Houſe, to hope that he had done nothing to forfeit it.

Mr *Martyn* ſaid, he neither blamed nor approved the reſtoration of the clerks. He was unacquainted with the true cauſes, both of their diſmiſſion and reſtoration.—Many other members attempted to ſpeak; but the Speaker exerting himſelf to ſhow that the whole converſation was diſorderly, as there was no queſtion before the Houſe, after much trouble the buſineſs was dropped.

The *Lord Advocate* then complained of the very thin attendance he had found, whenever the bill againſt Sir Thomas Rumbold came on: He wiſhed to know, therefore, whether it was intended to purſue the buſineſs? If the Houſe meant to drop it, he would not move for another hearing on the ſubject; as it was mere mockery to proceed to the evidence on the bill, when a ſufficient number of members could not be kept together to form a houſe.

Mr *Fox* ſaid, that to drop the bill would be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences; as it would convince the world that the moſt atrocious miſconduct in India would meet with impunity here; he therefore requeſted gentlemen would, for the credit of their country, attend to the progreſs of the bill; if it was loſt for want of attendance, it would not clear Sir Thomas's character, and would give the people of India an idea, that there was no redreſs of their grievances to be expected in England.

Mr *W. Pitt* thought ſome mode might be deviſed to enforce attendance, as in the caſe of ballots for election committees; on which occaſions the Houſe could not proceed to any buſineſs till 100 members were collected; nor could any of thoſe 100 members depart from the Houſe, till the buſineſs of the ballot was concluded.

The *Lord Advocate* now moving that the hearing be reſumed on Thurſday next the Houſe adjourned.

From the London Papers, May 3.

LONDON.

Letters received yeſterday from Sicily, dated the 7th of April, give an account of another ſevere ſhock of an earthquake there on the 28th of March, which has in many places deſtroyed the remaining houſes, and about 290 inhabitants.—The unfortunate ſurvivors have loſt their all, and expect their lives will follow. The earth had been more or leſs agitated every day for ſix weeks before, and there was an appearance as if the whole iſland would in the end be deſtroyed. Many people who had fine eſtates are now reduced to poverty, their houſes and vineyards being deſtroyed, and in ſeveral inſtances the *Terra Firma* turned into a lake of water.—Wretched barracks, built in the moſt open places, are the reſidence of thoſe who three months ago had magnificent houſes; and many who fed a ſcore of uſeleſs followers are now ſupported by the public diſtribution of proviſions, ſent there from Naples and other places.

It is ſurpriſing that the iſland of Sicily ſhould be ſo populous as it was before the late earthquake, as on an average they experience the ſame cataſtrophe, though in a much leſs degree than the laſt, twice in every century. The fertility of the ſoil is the temptation, very little agriculture yielding there prodigious crops, and the climate being ſuppoſed the fineſt in the world.

The Court of France have permitted 3500 tons of Britiſh ſhipping to go to Tobago, with proviſions and neceſſaries for the eſtates in that iſland, and for the purpoſe of bringing home the crop of this year, in conſequence of which permiſſion, the Tobago Committee have iſſued an order, that ſuch gentlemen as intend to ſend ſhips out under the above-mentioned advantage, be requeſted to ſend an account thereof, in order to prevent an exceſs of tonage to be ſent out.

A Council is ſummoned for Tueſday next at the Cockpit, Whitehall, to conſider of the general and particular claims of the American Loyaliſts.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has received a letter from Lord North, intimating, that it is his Majeſty's pleaſure that the ſix Provincial regiments in that kingdom ſhall be reduced to 32 men each company, but the officers to remain as they are.

Soon after the King left St James's yeſterday, an expreſs arrived from Madrid, a duplicate of which was ſent to Kew, where their Majeſties dined and ſlept laſt night.

The time for a ceſſation of hoſtilities in every part of the globe, is now arrived, except in the Eaſt Indies, where all captures will be good if made before the 10th of July.

Yeſterday the remains of Lieutenant George-James Riddell, ſecond ſon of Sir James Riddell, Baronet, were interred in the family vault in the ſouth croſs of Weſtminſter-Abbey. The proceſſion, on that melancholy occaſion, met at the Jeruſalem Chamber, and proceeded from thence in the following order:

Two conductors, in white ſcarfs, &c.
Servants of the deceaſed, two and two.
Alms-men, two and two.
Gentlemen of the Choir, two and two.

Pall-Bearers.	The BODY.	*Pall-Bearers.*
Marquis of Caermarthen,	Covered with a velvet pall, decorated with eſcutcheons of his arms; on the top were placed plumes of white feathers.	Lord Viſcount Townſhend,
General Smith,		General Adeane,
General d'Auvergne,		General Bulkeley,
General Skene,		Lieut. Col. Burton.

Chief Mourner,
JOHN RIDDELL, Eſq.
Mourners two and two.

Geo. J. Riddell, Eſq;	R. Sadler Moody, Eſq;
Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart.	Sir Ja. Norcliffe Innes,
Lord Kinnaird,	Lord Macdonald,
John Sinclair, Eſq;	Peter Johnſon, Eſq;
Maxwell Conſtable, Eſq;	Tho. Riddell, Eſq;
Captain Topham,	Miles P. Andrews, Eſq;
Henry Reay, Eſq;	William Innes, Eſq;
Colonel Glover,	Colonel Colquhoun.

Friends of the deceaſed,
Conſiſting of upwards of threeſcore officers in the army in their reſpective uniforms, and many gentlemen in mourning.

Yeſterday afternoon died Mr Cunningham, who was wounded in the duel in which the unfortunate Capt. Riddell fell. Mr Cunningham has been at the Freemaſon's Tavern, in Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, ever ſince. The wound which he received on his breaſt cauſed a mortification on his lungs, which proved fatal, and he expired in great agonies.

A late duel has occaſioned ſo much converſation on the ſubject, that a correſpondent cannot help mentioning a caſe which

is paint, and which he would fain hope may lead to a cure of the abominable Gothic practice of duelling. Two officers of the army of Guſtavus Adolphus having been moſt intimate friends, from ſome miſtake were led to quarrel ſo violently, that even the King was ineffectual to accommodate matters between them, which made him fix a day for the intended duel to be fought in his preſence. When the combatants came to the field they found a gallows erected on the ground, and his Majeſty, who was preſent, told them, that ſince he could not prevail with them to alter their intention, they might begin when they pleaſed; but he was reſolved that the conqueror ſhould be hanged by the neck, and his opponent by the heels; which had the deſired effect, and brought them to ſuch temper as to let them enquire into the grounds of the diſpute, and diſcover the miſtake which occaſioned the quarrel, and their friendſhip was conſumed more cloſely than ever.

Our correſpondent ſaw a couple of duelliſts hanging in Holland upon a gibbet, one by the neck and the other by the heels; which puniſhment he ſuppoſes took its riſe from the above ſtory.

The old favourite of the public, Mrs Catharine Clive, was at Drury-lane Theatre, to ſee Mrs Siddons play Caliſta, on Thurſday evening.

Wedneſday next being the day appointed by the Houſe of Commons to take into conſideration Mr Pitt's motion, for a more equal repreſentation in Parliament, there are expected very curious debates on the ſubject, Secretary againſt Secretary, Paymaſter againſt Treaſurer, and the Treaſury and Admiralty Boards divided, according to the opinion of the two confederates in power.

Tueſday next two or three of the principal members of Adminiſtration will be indiſpoſed, and are to continue ſo till the Friday following. Orders having already been ſent to their reſpective phyſicians to attend them on Wedneſday morning, and cards are preparing to be ſent their friends, lamenting the misfortune of their indiſpoſition, which prevents them attending the Houſe of C———.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 3.

Bank Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 86¾
a ¾.
3 per cent. con. 67¾ a ⅞.
3 per cent. red. 67¾ a ⅞.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 20⅞.
Short Ann. 1778, 14 3-16th a 1-16th.
South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. 66¾ a ¾.

Ditto 1751. —
India Stock, 138¾ a 139.
3 per cent. Ann. —
India Bonds, 7 a 8 diſc.
Exch. Bills, 1 diſc.
Navy Bills, —
5 per cent. Scrip. 69¼.
4 per cent. Scrip. —
Omnium, 2 a 7 prem.
1 ſt. Ticket 15 l.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 34 9.
Ditto Sight, 34 5.
Rotterdam, 34 11 2 U.

Agio of the Bank } 4½.
Irish Ireland, }

WIND AT DEAL,
MAY 2. N. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 3.

"There is not a circumſtance of news worth mentioning. Every thing that is, you have in the evening papers. Next week will, however, it is thought, produce an immenſe quantity of political matter, though the ſucceſs of Mr Pitt's motion ſeems to be entirely given up.

"Mr Burke was worked up into ſuch *furor* yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, by Mr Martyn's ſaying, the reinſtatement of Powell and Bambridge, without an enquiry, was a *daring inſult* on the Public, that Mr Fox and Mr Sheridan were obliged to hold him *by force* to his ſeat."

Parliament Cloſe, Edinburgh, May 7. 1783.

A report having prevailed, that the Houſe of Sir WILLIAM FORBES, JAMES HUNTER, and Co. Bankers here, are engaging people to go and ſettle in America; in conſequence of which many applications have been made at their Counting-houſe for that purpoſe; they beg leave to inform the Public, that the report is totally void of foundation.

On Thurſday laſt, the Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Glaſgow by the Right Honourable the Lord Juſtice Clerk. There came before his Lordſhip at that place, the trial of James M'Min, late ſoldier in the 48th regiment of foot, priſoner in the tolbooth of Glaſgow, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate for a robbery committed upon James Gilmoor porter in Glaſgow, in the month of October laſt. A verdict was returned by the Jury, all in one voice finding the pannel guilty, art and part, of the crime charged; but, from certain circumſtances, unanimouſly recommending him to his Majeſty's mercy. He was ſentenced to be hanged at Glaſgow upon the 11th June next.—There was no other criminal buſineſs before the Court, which roſe yeſterday, and was to proceed to Inverary.

The Lords Hailes and Henderland opened the Circuit Court of Juſticiary at Aberdeen, on Thurſday laſt, but had no trial that day. On Friday, Jean Craig and Margaret Elder, who were both indicted at the laſt autumn circuit for theft, and had been baniſhed Scotland for life, upon their petition, and now indicted for three ſeveral acts of houſe-breaking and theft, committed by them within eight days of their being liberated from priſon, were tried; and, after a trial of twelve hours, the jury were incloſed at nine at night, and on Saturday morning returned their verdict, finding Margaret Elder guilty of the firſt article charged againſt her in the indictment; but finding that article not proved againſt Jean Craig, and the other two articles not proved againſt either of them. Jean Craig was immediately abſoilzied, and diſmiſſed from the bar. The ſentence againſt Margaret Elder is to be pronounced when the Court meets on Monday.—William Sorey reſidenter at Whitemyres, in the pariſh of Newhills, and ſhire of Aberdeen, and Janet Scot his ſpouſe, indicted for ſtealing thread from the bleachfield of James Davidſon thread-manufacturer in Aberdeen, having petitioned for baniſhment, were baniſhed Scotland for life.—Jean M'Konochie or M'Kondachy, in Striplide of Ardgaithny, in the pariſh of Botriphny, and ſhire of Banff, indicted for ſtealing ſundry parcels of linens and other wearing apparel, from waſhing-places at water ſides, having alſo petitioned for baniſhment, was baniſhed Scotland for life.—Andrew Webſter, carter in Aberdeen, was next brought to the bar; but ſome of the witneſſes againſt him not being come to Corut, and he not being provided in an agent to conduct his defence, the Court named counſel and an agent for him, and delayed his trial till Monday.

Thurſday laſt, the Houſe of Lords went upon the appeal of Hendricks againſt Cunningham, and, after hearing the counſel of each ſide, the cauſe was adjourned till next day.—This is the caſe of a Dutch ſhip, trading with the French Weſt Indies before the Dutch war, taken by the Bellona privateer of Glaſgow, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty at Edinburgh. The counſel for the appellants, before proceeding on the merits of the caſe, were directed to ſay, whether they waved any objection to the competency of the juriſdiction of the Scots Admiralty, and to the irregularity of its proceedings in this inſtance; if they did not, it was declared that the point muſt be ſolemnly argued.—Lord Mansfield and Lord Thurlow hinted, or rather plainly ſtated it to be their opinion, that the Court of Admiralty in Scotland cannot judge in matters of prize. They ſaid, that, at breaking out of the late war, an act of Parliament had been paſſed, (ſimilar to others at the commencement of hoſtilities with foreign powers on former occaſions) whereby certain rules of proceeding were laid down with reſpect to condemning ſhips, which, as perfectly contrary to the ſettled mode of proceeding in the Scots Admiralty, and repugnant to its conſtitution, by implication excluded its juriſdiction. That the manner of proceeding in that Court was attended with inconveniencies and delays which foreigners were expreſsly exempted from by ſeveral treaties ſubſiſting; and therefore the legiſlature could not mean to confer any juriſdiction upon that Court by the acts, and no proceedings unauthoriſed by theſe could be valid. The appellants waved the objection, and the cauſe proceeded.

Friday, the Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the above appeal, and after hearing Dr Scott in reply, Lord Mansfield ſpoke in ſubſtance as follows:

"This is the caſe of a ſhip ſeized by the Bellona privateer for prize; a ſhip which ſailed from Amſterdam in Auguſt 1779, and was returning from St Domingo to Amſterdam. The captors, inſtead of reſorting to the Admiralty of England to bring the proper proceſs, choſe to commence a *civil action* in the Admiralty of Scotland. It was not an action *ad rem*, by the mode eſtabliſhed in every country of Europe, Scotland excepted, by monition ſummoning all the world; but a common civil action, directed againſt the maſter only. In a proper proceſs, an immediate examination, upon oath, of the maſter and crew of the prize, would have taken place, and all the ſhip's papers would have been taken into cuſtody of the Court, to aſcertain the fact of property of ſhip and cargo. The examinations would have been upon eſtabliſhed interrogatories, tending to bring out the truth, without entraping the perſons examined. Upon ſuch evidence, the Court would have ſaid whether the fact, as to the property, was clear one way or other; and, if not clear, would have directed further proofs. But, in the preſent caſe, a libel is raiſed againſt the maſter, charging, generally, That the cargo (for there is not a word of the ſhip) is French property, or at leaſt it muſt be preſumed French, becauſe it came from a French iſland. The ſhip's papers were not brought into Court; none of the crew were examined, except the maſter, and that incidentally, in a way that his examination is no evidence. Every thing is conducted in a manner diſſimilar to Admiralty proceedings. The captors plainly relied upon the ſecond alternative of their libel, and go on to diſcuſs it as an abſtract point of law. All the objections that have been taken to the ſhip's papers found on board, or to the want of other papers, and all the arguments as to the matter of fact, have ariſen *here*. It is needleſs to ſpeak of them, for as they were not below, the Houſe cannot liſten to them. Parties were never put on iſſue as to the queſtion of fact below, otherwiſe the Court muſt have directed them to bring theſe proofs. The captors did not indeed admit that the cargo was Dutch property, but they ſatisfied themſelves with throwing out ſuſpicions that it was French property. The Judges took nothing into their conſideration but the queſtion, Whether, as the ſhip came from the French Weſt India iſlands, with the produce of thoſe iſlands, it muſt not, by legal preſumption, be deemed an adopted French ſhip?"

His Lordſhip then went into the hiſtory of the deciſions of the Lords of Appeal in prize-cauſes, during the war preceding the late one, condemning ſhips and cargoes in the ſame ſituation with thoſe in queſtion. They went, he ſaid, on the ground of their trading authoritatively, under licenſes from the French King, from whence it was held to follow, that they were adopted French ſhips, navigated by French ſubjects. The Dutch, taking the benefit peculiar to French ſubjects, were conſidered as running the hazards too. It was not merely the trading to a French iſland. No neutral ſhip, ſmuggling from the French, was ever condemned. But during the preſent war, the trade to the French colonies had been laid open to all neutral powers; and, by late deciſions of the Lords of Appeal in prize-cauſes, this had been held to diſtinguiſh the caſes of the late war from thoſe of the former; and accordingly ſeveral Dutch and Daniſh ſhips had been reſtored, which were in the ſame ſituation with the one in queſtion. It was not for him to ſay if the new doctrine was well or ill-founded; he meant to give no opinion; but would the Houſe of Lords in the preſent caſe, coming before them incidentally, (and under ſuch circumſtances as that they could not have entertained the queſtion at all, but for the appellants waving the objection to the competency of the Courts of Admiralty and Seſſion in Scotland) overturn rules and law laid down by the proper court of the laſt reſort in matters of prize? For his part, he thought the Houſe bound by thoſe deciſions, right or wrong: And, therefore, moved, in reſpect of the appellants waver of objections, to reverſe the interlocutor complained of; to decree the value of the ſhip and cargo to be reſtored to the appellants, and to remit the cauſe to the Court of Seſſion, to carry the judgment into execution.

His Lordſhip then ſaid, the appellants had talked of coſts or damages, but this was not a caſe for coſts and damages; the crew and owners of the privateer were not to blame, for the ſeizure was made on the faith of the old deciſion, the late ones being poſterior both to the capture and to the deciſion in the Court of Seſſion. The appellants have derived a great benefit from the captors carrying the matter before an incompetent Court; for had it been in England, probably the ſame deciſion would have been given, and no appeal thought of in the time limited. On the other hand, the captors had no right to complain of their ſuffering from the delay in bringing the preſent appeal, becauſe they choſe to go to a Court, from the deciſions of which they knew appeals to lie to this Houſe, at any time within five years.—Counſel for the appellants, Dr Scott and Mr Morthland; Solicitor, Mr Spottiſwood. Counſel for the reſpondents, Dr Wynne and the Lord Advocate; Solicitor, Mr Chalmer.

Yeſterday the Synod of Lothian and Tweedale met here. The Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. their former Moderator, preached an elegant diſcourſe from James iii. 17. "The wiſdom that is from above, is firſt pure, then peaceable" They then made choice of the Rev. Mr Gourlay at Crichton to be their Moderator.—There was no material buſineſs before them.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND, April 21.

Peggy and Ann, Matſon, of and from Anſtruther, for Memel, ballaſt.
Robert, Roſs, of Irvine, from Liverpool, for Memel, with ſalt.
Lady Mar, Mackay, of and from Alloa, for ditto, in ballaſt.
Betſey, Henderſon, of and from Leith, for ditto, in ditto.

ELSINORE, April 22. Wind S. E. WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, May 5. Frederick Sophia, Jonſon, from Eaſtervizer, with wood; and ſeveral veſſels from different ports in the Frith, with coals, and in ballaſt.

SAILED, 5. Dolphin, King, and Jaſſerow Regina, Beckman, for Bremen; Jane, Holmſly, and Mary, Hay, for Peterſburgh, all in ballaſt. Eagle, Jickling, for Scalock; Peggy, Scott, and Grizie, Black, for Dunbar; Robert and Mary, M'Leod, and Barbara, M'Lellan, for Stornaway; all with grain. Hailesfaſtle, Wilhart, for London.

At St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd,
On TUESDAY, the 13th May current, will be performed,
MR FRASER'S
Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic.
The Vocal Parts by Mr FRASER and Mr HAMILTON.
Tickets, 3 s. each, to be had at Meſſ. Finch and Weddel's confectioners, Mr Poole's Coffeehouſe, Mr John Gordon's vintner, Old Anchor Cloſe, and at the Muſic Shops.
To begin at Seven o'clock in the evening.
N. B. Mr FRASER will reſide in Edinburgh, and teach Vocal Muſic.—Meſſages may be left for him at Mr Ross's Muſic Shop, Mr Bremner's, or at Mr John Gordon's vintner, Old Anchor Cloſe.

A DIAMOND PIN
STOPT in the cuſtody of a ſuſpicious perſon offering the ſame for ſale to Mr J. Dempſter Jeweller.
The PIN is lodged in the Council Chamber, and will be delivered to the owner, on proving the property, and paying expences.

FRENCH VINEGAR.
TO be Sold by public Auction, at the Weigh-houſe of Leith, on Saturday the 10th current, at one o'clock noon, in different lots,
About 600 Gallons Strong Pale FRENCH VINEGAR.
Samples may be ſeen, by applying to the Weigh-houſe clerk, Leith.

MESS. LAMB and HALL, Timber-Merchants in Fiſherrow, have upon hand a large and very fine aſſortment of Square Logs, Norway Logs, Peterſburgh Planks, and other timber, which they are ſelling off for ready money at a reduced price, and upon as moderate terms as can be had.
Not to be repeated.

This day were Published,—Price ONE SHILLING,
(To be continued Monthly)
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED, THE
ENGLISH REVIEW,
OR, AN ABSTRACT OF
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE,
For the month of March 1783.
Orders for this Review are received by J. MURRAY, No. 32. Fleet-ſtreet; J. WALTER, Charing-Croſs; R. FAULDER, New Bond-ſtreet, London; BALFOUR and Co. W. GORDON, and J. DICKSON, at Edinburgh; R. MONCRIEFF, and L. WHITE, Dublin; and by all the other Bookſellers in town and country.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE wide diffuſion of ſcience and literature, among all the claſſes of ſociety, gives birth to an endleſs multiplicity of performances, which encreaſe the curioſity, and illuſtrate the efforts of men in their advances to refinement and perfection.
To exhibit a faithful report of every new publication, is an undertaking of very extenſive utility. It affords the means of inſtruction to the ſtudious, and it amuſes the idle. It blends knowledge and relaxation; and ought to hold out and aſcertain the progreſſive improvements, as well as the reigning follies of mankind. It is, therefore, a matter of ſurpriſe, that two publications only of the critical kind ſhould have been able to eſtabliſh themſelves in England. That another ſhould ſtart for the public approbation, cannot juſtly be a ſubject of wonder, in the preſent enlarged condition of our literature. To cenſure eſtabliſhed performances might, indeed, lead to a ſuſpicion of envy, and would certainly be ungenerous; but to contend with them in merit ought to be underſtood as expreſſive of a commendable courage, and of a diſpoſition to excel.
The Work which we announce, while it has in view the general purpoſes of ſcience and literature, in common with the two literary Journals that ſtill maintain their importance, is not to be entirely confined to them. It is, therefore, proper to detail with preciſion, the objects which it means to purſue and to cultivate.
I. It is propoſed, That the ENGLISH REVIEW ſhall contain an account of every book and pamphlet which ſhall appear in England, Scotland, Ireland, and America.
II. It is propoſed to give occaſional accounts of literature in France, Italy, Germany, and Spain.
III. As there is a neceſſary connection between eminent men and their writings, this work will frequently comprehend original memoirs of celebrated authors. And in this department an extreme care will be exerted to attain the truth.
IV. The arts, from which poliſhed nations derive ſo much advantage and ſplendour, will employ, at the ſame time, the attention of the authors. The performances of great maſters will draw in a particular manner their curioſity, when they ſerve to enlighten our hiſtory, to adorn illuſtrious events, and to ſignalize honourable and gallant achievements.
V. As there is a reciprocal action of government on literature, and of literature on government, it is likewiſe intended to delineate monthly the picture of the political ſtate of Europe; and, at the termination of every year, to furniſh a ſuccinct but comprehenſive ſurvey of the more important revolutions which ſhall have taken place during the courſe of it.
Such are the objects which have attracted the attention of the authors, who have engaged in the The ENGLISH REVIEW; and in the proſecution of them, they are ſincerely diſpoſed to conſult the beſt purpoſes of learning and patriotiſm. Unconſcious of any improper bias upon their minds, they feel themſelves animated to exerciſe that candour and impartiality, which are ſo often profeſſed, and ſo ſeldom practiſed. Free and independent of any influence, they will endeavour to deliver their opinions with the reſpect which they owe to the Public, and with that exact fidelity, and thoſe ſcrupulous attentions to juſtice, which ought invariably to diſtinguiſh their labours. They have no partialities and prejudices to gratify; are not impelled by any motives of faction; and the happieſt recompence for which they wiſh, is the praiſe of their fellow-citizens.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.
BY order of the Commiſſioners of Supply for the Shire of Inverneſs, at their general meeting 30th April laſt, the Collector hereby intimates to every perſon in arrear for ceſs, window tax, and houſe duty within the ſaid ſhire, that they are immediately to be proſecuted for ſuch arrears in terms of law; and that they ſhall have no other notice given them hereof than this advertiſement.

TO LET FURNISHED, in Hay's Street, Potterrow,
A VERY GENTEEL HOUSE, of two flors, conſiſting of drawing and dining-rooms, five bed-rooms, two ſervants rooms, two cellars, &c.
For particulars enquire at William Charles Craigie, Eſq; writer to the ſignet, Hay's Street, or Meſſ. Young and Trotter, Prince's Street.

For CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,
The Ship MARY AND BETSEY,
(About 300 tons burden)
Captain JOHN GRINDLAY,

Lying in the harbour of Greenock, now ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the 15th of May.
For freight or paſſage, apply to John Duguid, Glaſgow, or Meſſrs Anderſon, Fullarton, and Co. Greenock.—She has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.
GLASGOW, 16th April 1783.

By Authority of the Honourable the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

To be SOLD by public auction, on Tuesday the 20th May 1783, and to continue every day till all is sold off, within his Majesty's Naval Store-yard at Leith,

A Very large assortment of all kinds of NAVAL STORES,

consisting of Sails, Cables, Hawsers, Coils of Ropes of all sizes, Hammocks, Bedding, Canvas, Nails, Leather, Oars, Tar, Oak and Elm Plank, Deals, and many other articles. Printed lists whereof will be ready to be delivered on Saturday the 10th current; and further information to be had by applying to John Thomson, his Majesty's naval store-keeper at Leith.

The roup to comence each day precisely at ten o'clock.

The above are all new, and of the very best qualities; and being now divided into proper lots for sale, agreeable to the printed lists, any person may have an opportunity of seeing the same any day after to-morrow the 8th, previous to the sale, from ten to twelve o'clock forenoon.

And as a deposit of 25l. per cent. is to be made by the purchasers, all persons who attend the sale are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly; and unless they shall be paid for and taken away by the end of thirty days, the deposit will be forfeited, and become the property of the Crown.

Leith, 7th May 1783.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at Fountainbridge, presently possessed by Mr James Jackson, and formerly by the late Mr David Spence; consisting of a large parlour, a good kitchen, a pantry, back kitchen, with two good cellars, on the ground floor.—In the second storey, a large dining-room, four bed-rooms;—three good rooms in the garrets for children and servants; with several other conveniencies, which make it a commodious house for a large family.——For particulars, apply to Mr James Spence, at the Bank of Scotland, or Mr Walter Biggar, at Siennes.

A FARM IN FIFE TO LET.

THE FARM of URQUHART, lying on the west side, and very near to the town of Dunfermline, possessed by Robert Taylor, William Anderson, and David Christy, consisting of 234 acres, and divided into 18 parks. There is a complete steading of offices lately built, and the greatest part of the Farm has been under proper cultivation, and is in good order, and 27 acres of it is in fallow this season.

The Farm will either be let altogether or in separate lots or parks as tenants shall offer, and for such number of years as can be agreed upon, not exceeding 19 years from Martinmas 1783. There is no less than five good and easy communications to and from the populous town of Dunfermline, which is a ready market for the produce of the Farm, and where dung can be got in plenty; and there are several limeworks in the neighbourhood.

Robert Taylor, one of the tenants, will show the grounds, and proposals in writing given in to Mr Beatson at Lochgelly.

To be LET by public roup, within the house of Mrs Wood vintner in Kelso, on Friday the 23d day of May current, betweem the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon, and to be entered to at Whitsunday next 1783,

THE FARM of CLACKMAE, and FARM of SORROWLESSFIELD, both lying a few miles south of Lauder, upon the water of Leader, within the parish of Melrose, and shire of Roxburgh. The farm of Clackmae contains above 900 acres, and the other is also of large contents. They are well adapted both to corn and pasture, and may be much improved by lime, a suitable manure to the ground, and accessible by the great turnpike road by Lauder, which runs through both farms.

James Fisher at Clackmae will show the marches of the farms; and, persons intending to take the farms, or either of them, may apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, or James Pots writer in Kelso.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS of Kilmichael, Inverlussay, Tenardry, Barinluasgan, Barindaff, Dunans, Bardarroch, with the superiorities of the lands of Oib-Macilvernock, Arichonan, Carsaig, and Barinlachan, all lying in the parish of North Knapdale; and the lands of Achichoish in the parish of Glassry, and shire of Argyle.

The rental, progress of writs, plans of the grounds, and articles of roup, may be seen by applying to James Loch writer to the signet.

Lands in Linlithgowshire to be Sold.

THAT upon Wednesday the 21st day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, there is to be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of George Jarvey, vintner in Bathgate.

ALL and WHOLE, the Lands of TORBANE-TREES, lying within the parish of Bathgate, and shire of Linlithgow, as the same are presently possessed by John Whyte, William Bryce, Robert Gilmour, and Peter Thomson. The yearly rent of these lands, after deduction of public burdens, is about 62l. Sterling; they hold blench of a subject superior, are all inclosed, a great part of them are divided and surrounded with strips of planting, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. There is a good Mansion House on the lands, with offices, which, with the other farm-houses, are in good repair.——400l. of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands, upon proper security.—The lands are situated in a delightful part of the country, two miles from Bathgate, and one from Whitburn.

For further particulars intending purchasers may apply to Robert Dick, at Mr Keay's writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, or David Corbet, writer in Bathgate, either of whom will show the title deeds, articles, and conditions of sale, and who have power to conclude a private bargain, for all or any part of the said lands.

Andrew Dick at Trees will show the premisses.

LANDS of BANGHOUSEWALLS, &c.

TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 30th June 1783, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The following LANDS, lying in the parish of Eccles and county of Berwick, and in the following lots:

LOT I.—The Lands of BANGHOUSEWALLS, divided into two possessions; one possessed by Walter Gray, called the *Infield* of Banghousewalls, with the steading of houses thereon, at the yearly rent of L. 25 0 0

The other called *Banghousewalls Hill*, possessed by Robert Forsyth, at the yearly rent of - - - - - 30 0 0

L. 55 0 0

These lands, with a small clump of planting, measure 55 English acres, and are to be exposed at 1210l. Sterling, being 22 years purchase.

LOT II.—Three Inclosures of the Lands of ECCLESHIELLS; one named *Glebe Park*, which is not under lease, and valued at L. 24 3 0

Another named Shiells Park, and the third named Gladsholes-Park, both possessed by William Wood at the yearly rent of - - - - - - - - 37 4 0

L. 61 7 0

These three inclosures, with two small clumps of planting, measure 63 English acres, and are to be exposed at 1434l. Sterling, being twenty-three years purchase.

LOT III.—A Small Inclosure, called FEUERS PARK, at Orange-lane, not under lease, but let annually at about 2l. with the superiority of a House and Yard, feued to William Wood for payment of a feu-duty of five shillings. This park measures two English acres, and, with said superiority and feu-duty, to be exposed at 45l. Sterling, being twenty years purchase.

The progress of writs, plan of the lands, and the articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS,

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 28. 1783.

ROGER GRAHAM of Ardnachaig, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a gift of *Ultimus Hæres* of the effects of Mr Archibald M'Neill, preacher of the gospel, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made for the information of all concerned.

TO be Sold, by public voluntary roup and sale, within the George Tavern in Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 4th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS of AUCHINHAY,

With the Pertinents, lying in the parish of Borgue, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of about 320 acres, mostly arable, and well inclosed, and which have been well manured by marle, whereof there is still a considerable quantity in the ground. The situation is agreeable, in a fine open country, within three miles of the port and harbour of Kirkcudbright, and a mile or two distant from the great military road leading to Port-Patrick. There is a good house, of two storeys, on the ground, covered with slate. The rent is about 60l. yearly, but at the end of the present lease, which expires at Whitsunday 1786, the rent will double, if not triple; being presently subset at about 140l. as the heritor is informed, but which the tenant, for obvious reasons, endeavours to conceal from the proprietor, who resides in England.

The progress of writs, which is clear and unexceptionable, and articles and conditions of roup, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, or William Gordon, Esq; of Campbelton, at Kirkcudbright.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SUBJECTS IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the British Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 14th day of May 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

I. That DWELLING-HOUSE in that stone tenement of land at the back of the Weigh-house, being the top storey and garret, consisting of three rooms, two garret rooms, lumber garret, kitchen, and coal-house, presently possessed by Alexander M'Pherson writer, at the yearly of 9l.; to be set up at 70l.

II. That DWELLING-HOUSE entering by the scale stair at the first turn of the West Bow, and by the Stinking Close, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and cellars, in the fore court, presently possessed by Alexander Cunninghame painter, with a large area or piece of ground to the south of said house; also a callander house, possessed by Samuel Morton; stable possessed by Mr Ross Advocate; and large old house at the bottom of said area, possessed by James Thomson founder, entering by the Stinking Close; the whole very fit for a wright or slater's yard, or for building thereon; the rental whereof is 17 l. 5s.; to be set up at 100l.

III. That DWELLING-HOUSE and BACK COURT, entering from the said scale stairs, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, and closet, with a back court and cellar, presently possessed by James Welsh jeweller, at the rent of 8l.; to be set up at 80l.

IV. That DWELLING-HOUSE entering both from the said scale stair, and by the Stinking Close, consisting of three rooms, kitchen, coal-house, closet, and two cellars below the same, presently possessed by Mrs Ker; with the large area and old house at the bottom thereof, presently possessed as a slate yard by John Ritchie slater, and comptinghouse at the entry to said slate yard, possessed by Preston tailor. The whole area is well inclosed, and very fit for a wright or slate yard. The yearly rent of the whole is 10l. 17 s. 6d.; to be set up at 100l.

V. That TENEMENT of LAND at the head of Douglas's Close, Cowgate head, presently possessed by John Fowler; and stables in said close, possessed by Peter Ewart and James Macnaughton, at the rent of 9l. 10s. to be set up at 50l.

VI. That DWELLING-HOUSE in the middle of the Old Assembly Close, entering from the second court, being the top storey, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, pantry, and closets, presently possessed by Mrs Wilkie, at the rent of 7l.; to be set up at 50 l.

VII. That TENEMENT of LAND fronting the Cowgate, over the foot of Old Assembly Close, and entering by the turnpike from the street, and by the first turnpike within the close, presently possessed by —— Sutherland, and others, at the rent of 23l. 10s.; to be set up at 100 l.

VIII. These THREE TENEMENTS of LAND, lying on the west side of the Old Assembly Close, the one entering by the first turnpike, the second by a stair from the close, and the third from the first court, possessed by a great number of small tenants, who pay about 25 l. 10s.; to be set up at 60 l.

Mr Miller has a tack of the two last lots, which subsists for two years after whitsunday next.

The articles of sale, and progress of writs, to be seen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS and HOUSES,

Lying in Perthshire, and in and about Glasgow.

TO be Sold, by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Friday the fourth day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and other Subjects, aftermentioned, belonging to William Marshall merchant in Glasgow, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Upper and Nether Auchlanskies, Corn mill, teinds, (which are valued,) and pertinents, lying in the parish of Glendovan, and shire of Perth; the free rent whereof is 87l. 10s.: and the proven value, or upset price, at twenty-twoy ears purchase, 1925l. Sterling.

LOT II. These twenty acres, or thereby, of inclosed Land,—part of the Lands of Peterhill, Mansion-house and Office,—and that large acre of Land, or thereby, commonly called Gillieshow, also part of said lands, lying on the south side of the road leading from Glasgow to Frankfield; the free rent of the lands is 31l.; the free teind 7l. 10s. 6d.; and the proven value of the stock, at twenty-two years purchase, and of the free teind, at five years purchase, 719l. 12s. 6d. Sterling.

LOT III. These parts of the Lands of Balgray, consisting of about twenty acres, now, or lately, possessed by Thomas Lawson, junior, William Watson, and the said William Marshall, lying in the Barony parish of Glasgow, regality thereof, and shire of Lanerk. The free rent of the lands is 11l. 16s.; the free teind 3l. 9s. 8d.: and the upset price, or proven value of the lands at twenty-two years purchase, and of the free teind at five years purchase, 277l. 4d. Sterling.

N. B. Though the teind is deduced from the rent of these two lots, the practice has always been to give the heritor a tack of his teinds at a small yearly duty, which will probably continue.

LOT IV. These parts of the Tenements of Houses, and others, north side of the Trongate of Glasgow, now or lately possessed by James Downie, John Young, John Crawford, Andrew Bog, and James Morison; the free rent whereof is 19 l. 16s.; and the proven value or upset price is 168 l. 6 s Sterling.

LOT V. These other Parts of said Tenements, now or lately possessed by John Norval, David Hutchison, and Alexander Stewart; the free rent whereof is 17 l. 12 s. and the proven value 203 l. 17 s. Sterling.

LOT VI. A Shop and Cellar, lately possessed by the said William Marshall; the free rent whereof is 7 l. 16 s.; and the proven value 117 l. Sterling.

LOT VII. These Parts of said Tenements, now or lately possessed by John Nicol, William Edwards, John Nicol, Archibald Brownlee, and John Liddel; the free rent whereof is 12 l.; and the proven value 108 l. Sterling.

LOT VIII. A Dwelling House, lately possessed by the said William Marshall; and these Houses now or lately possessed by Robert Farie, Elizabeth Gardner, Agnes Spiers, and James Rankine, parts of a tenement west side of the Salt Market; the free rent whereof is 32 l. 8s.; and the proven value or upset price 351 l. 18 s. Sterling.

The three first lots are held feu of subject superiors; and the other five lots burgage of the town of Glasgow.

The articles of sale and progress, may be seen in the hands of William Dick writer to the signet, or at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of session; and information as to any other particulars may be got by applying to James Macnair writer in Glasgow, factor on the subjects.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

In Whole or in Parts, as Purchasers shall incline,

THE Lands and Estate of EDNAMPLE, lying on the south side of Lochearn, in the parish of Balquhidder and county of Perth, consisting of seven farms, all contiguous, and measuring in whole about 4524 acres Scots measure, whereof 1247 are arable, meadow, and green pasture, within the head dykes, including 21 acres of wood, birch and oak intermixed. The present free rent of these lands is about 252l. 14s. 6d. Sterling, 10l. whereof being a conversion for oats and other casualties, forehand rent, and payable at Martinmas yearly. The lands hold of a subject for payment of a small feu-duty. The feuds are valued. The lands are highly improvable, at a small expence, from the abundance of lime-stone, peat, and wood, in almost every farm. Two of these farms are mostly inclosed with stone dykes. The tenants houses are in good repair. The castle is most beautifully situated, and surrounded with some of the finest trees in the kingdom, and commands a delightful prospect of Lochearn and its banks, covered with wood. From the situation above described, and only two of the farms, the most distant from the cattle, being under leases of short duration, a considerable rise of rent may be expected, without much expence. The lands lie about 24 miles from Perth, 13 from Crief, and 20 from Stirling, and have access to all those places by fine made roads. They abound with game, and the proprietor has a right to the fishings on Lochearn. The title deeds of the lands are perfectly clear and connected, and are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars, to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June next, the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and whole, the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying in the parishes of Buittle, Renick, and united parishes of Galston and Kelton, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres of Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture.—Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office-houses, are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is 1000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime marle, seashells, sleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive and valuable, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which building, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Hilton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu, and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upset-price of the estate is proposed to be only 24,000 l. Sterling, which, taking into consideration the value of the woods, and of the house and offices, is little more than twenty years purchase of the present free rent.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

YORK-BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the first day of August next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING ESTATES

Belonging to the York-building Company.

I. The Lands and Estate of FINGASK and KINNAIRD, and others, lying in the county of Perth, as possessed under a lease from the said Company, by Doctor Stenart Threipland, for ninety-nine years from Whitsunday 1745. The rent payable by the said lease, free of all deductions, is 480l. 6s. 4d. and the upset price, at twenty-five years purchase, 12,007 l. 18 s. 4 d.

II. The Lands of CLERKHILL, lying in the parish of Peterhead, and county of Aberdeen, paying of free rent 105 l.; to be set up at twenty-four years purchase, being 2520 l.

III. The Lands of DOWNIESHILL, lying in said parish of Peterhead, and county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven yearly rent is 45 l. Sterling; but there being a lease of these lands for eleven years from Whitsunday next, for payment of a rent of only 11 l. 8 s. 10 d. 8-12ths; the same are valued, with the burden of that lease, and are to be set up at 718 l. 4 s. 5 d.

IV. The Lands and Estate of CALLANDER and LINLITHGOW, lying in the counties of Linlithgow and Stirling, either in two lots or in three, as purchasers incline. If in three lots,

Lot 1. To consist of the barony of Almond or Haining, lying in the county of Linlithgow; the free proven rent of which being 395 l. 9 s. 1d. 4-12ths; is to be set up at 8179 l. 5 s. 3 d. 2-12ths, being twenty-three years purchase of the property lands, thirty years purchase of the feu-duties, four years purchase of the rent payable for the coal, and 150 l. as the value of the natural wood in this lot.

Lot 2. To comprehend the Farms of Easter and Wester Carnmuirs, Bogtown, Thornfourhill, and Walker's Brae, in the barony of Callander; the free rent whereof is 258 l. 6 s. 1 d. 2-12ths; and the upset price 5221 l. 0 s. 2 d. 10-12ths, being twenty-three years purchase of the rent payable for the lands, and five years purchase of the rent payable for the iron-stone therein.

Lot 3. To comprehend the whole remaining parts of the said estates of Callander and Linlithgow, belonging to the York-building Company, whether property or superiority, feu or teind duties, not included in either of the two former lots; the free annual value or rent thereof, including the farm of Shielhill, is 1213 l. 13 s. 8 d. 6-12ths, and the upset price or proven valne, 25,487 l. 5 s. 0 d. 3-12ths, valuing the property lands at twenty-three years purchase, the feu-duties at thirty years purchase, the coal at six years purchase of the present rent, and the natural wood at 1250 l.

If this last estate is set up in two lots, the two last lots are to be united.

The whole of these lands hold blench of the Crown. The title-deeds, and printed particulars of the rental, with a plan of the estate of Callander, and each lot thereof, will be seen by applying to Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and the proof of the rentals and values, with the articles of sale, will be found in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute-clerk of session.

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